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MINER.

TISDALE A. HAND,

"The Gold of that Land is good."

PUBLISHER.

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MINING LAWS.

We propose to publish the laws of the several mining districts in this portion of the Territory. We begin with those of the Hassayampa District, of which Robert W. Groom, Esq., is Recorder:

ARTICLE 1. This district shall embrace all the ground from which the waters flow to the Hassayampa River, east of the eastern boundary of the Yapapi District, and north of the south-east corner of said Yapapi District, and shall be known as the Hassayampa District.

ART. 2. This District shall have a Recorder, who shall hold office for one year from the time of his election, or until his successor shall be elected and qualified, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine either himself, or by his deputy, the ground claimed in any notice presented to him for record, before recording the same; and he shall be entitled to receive one dollar (\$1.00) for each claim so examined and recorded.

ART. 3. A claim on any metallic vein or lode of quartz or other rock in this District, shall be three hundred (300) feet, running with the dips and angles of the lode, together with one hundred and fifty feet of ground on each side next to the lode, with all minerals therein contained.

ART. 4. All persons locating ground, for mining purposes, on any metallic vein or lode of quartz or other rock, in this District, shall be required to post a notice in a conspicuous place on the vein indicating as nearly as may be practicable its direction, and setting forth the number of feet claimed, each way from the notice; and the notice of the discoverer, or of the company claiming the discovery claim, so posted, shall be the starting point from which all claims subsequently located on the same vein shall be measured.

ART. 5. No person shall be entitled to hold, by location, in this district, more than one claim on the same vein, except the discoverer, who shall be entitled to two.

ART. 6. Any notice claiming ground for mining purposes, on any metallic vein or lode of quartz or other rock, in this district, posted according to the provisions of article 4th of this code, shall be deemed sufficient to hold such ground for the term of sixty days from the date of such notice; but if after the expiration of sixty days such notice be not found recorded, or filed with the Recorder for record, the ground so claimed shall be subject to re-location.

ART. 7. All notices claiming ground for mining purposes in any metallic vein or lode of quartz or other rock, in this District, properly located according to the provisions of this code, shall be deemed sufficient to hold such ground until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; but if any claimant, or claimants, to any ground in this District, located and held as herein above provided, shall perform, or cause to be performed, the amount of six (6) days labor to each claim on any part of his or their ground, at any time between the date of the notice claiming such ground and the first day of May, 1864, the same shall be deemed sufficient to give him or their perpetual title thereto. The amount of labor, in all cases, to be estimated by the recorder, who shall on application, visit and examine the ground, and if in his opinion the required amount of labor has been performed thereon, he shall certify the fact in a note attached to or written beneath the notice on record in his office, claiming such ground, and for such service he shall be entitled to receive one dollar for each claim so examined.

ART. 8. Any person or persons holding ground for mining purposes, in this District, on and after the first day of May, 1864, shall be required to perform, or cause to be performed, thereon the amount of three days labor to each claim in every thirty days, and if any person or persons shall comply with the above provisions for the period of one year, he or they shall thereby acquire perpetual title thereto, the labor to be examined and certified to by the Recorder, as provided in article 7th of this code.

ART. 9. If any person or persons holding ground for mining purposes in this District, who may perform or cause to be performed thereon the amount of twelve days labor to each claim, at any time after the first day of May, 1864, he or they shall thereby acquire perpetual title to the same, the labor to be examined and certified to by the Recorder, as provided in article 7th.

ART. 10. A miners meeting may be called at any time in this District, by posting notices in three of the most public places, ten days previous to the time for which the meeting is called, signed by ten miners of the District, stating the object for which the meeting is called, and designating the place of holding the meeting.

ART. 11. All persons owning mining ground in this District shall have a vote.

ART. 12. All laws or parts of laws heretofore in force in this District, in any wise pertaining to quartz mining, are hereby repealed.

ART. 13. These laws shall be in force in this District from and after their passage.

ROBERT W. GROOM, Recorder.

Adopted Dec 6, 1863.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

An office for the encouragement of emigration to Colorado Territory, has been established in New York. Mr. Edward Bliss, who has it in charge, writes to the New York Times, in the following language, of the progress and resources of the Territory. What he says of early days there, may be read with profit in Arizona, especially the intimation that "for nearly two years after the discovery of gold in the valleys east of the mountains, the miners met with indifferent success, and a general feeling of disappointment prevailed; but the persevering efforts of prospecting parties at length revealed the existence of numerous gold bearing quartz veins in the mountains, and a fresh impulse was given to mining enterprises."

Within the past three or four months the attention of New York and Boston capitalists has been directed to the gold mines of Colorado Territory, and large investments of money and machinery have been made for the purpose of developing the vast mineral resources of that region. So little is known of the wealth of the various mountain ranges of Colorado, and the manifold advantages of that region, that I have thought a brief article on the subject might not be out of place in the columns of the Times.

It is only five years since public attention was attracted to what is known as Colorado Territory. For nearly two years after the discovery of gold in the valleys east of the mountains, the miners met with indifferent success, and a general feeling of disappointment prevailed. But the persevering efforts of "prospecting" parties at length revealed the existence of numerous gold-bearing quartz veins in the mountains, and a fresh impulse was given to mining enterprises. Stamp-mills and other mining machinery were brought rapidly into use; and from a yearly yield of only \$4,000 in gold in 1859, the product has steadily increased to a yield of \$15,000,000 in 1863. All this, too, in the face of serious troubles and annoyances growing out of the inexperience of the pioneers, who were only apprentices in the business of gold mining, and who could not for a long time discover a sure and economical process for saving the gold known to exist in the ores.

But at length science and experiment have overcome this difficulty, and the recent reports from Colorado give warrant to the belief that the yield of 1864 will not be less than \$30,000,000. In the opinion of Prof. Kent, of the New York Assay Office, "Colorado will in five years rival California."

The climate of Colorado is mild and salubrious, and the record of mortality since its settlement presents a most favorable exhibit of its healthfulness. In an agricultural point of view our Territory possesses many advantages not common to mineral regions. The great plains and parks are covered with a thrifty natural growth of grass, and all the valleys and bottom-lands are susceptible of a high and profitable state of cultivation. Already, numerous farms and ranches are scattered through the Territory, and this branch of industry has been prosecuted with most remarkable results. The pastoral resources of Colorado are second to no other country in the world.

The progress already made in the settlement of Colorado, is indeed marvellous. The city of Denver, situated on the Platte River, near the base of the mountains, contains to-day some seven thousand souls, and boasts of several fine churches, two theatres, and a university. Substantial brick blocks line the principal street, and there is an air of prosperity and enterprise apparent there, which would do credit to any twenty years old city of the Western States. Other towns and settlements of the Territory are making rapid strides in size and population, and although this region is nearly seven hundred miles west of the Missouri River, it presents to-day all the characteristics and phases of the flourishing portions of the Western States. But the undeveloped and unsettled portions of Colorado offer great inducements for new settlers, and labor is at present much needed in the mining regions. Wages in the mines are from \$3 to \$6 per day. Everything necessary for the comfort-

able subsistence of a large population can easily be obtained. There is room and demand for one hundred thousand more people than are now in the Territory, and opportunities for rapid and sure accumulation of wealth are open there which exist in no other mining country in the world.

OUR RAILROAD INTERESTS.

On the 30th of December last, our Territorial Legislature passed a bill chartering the "Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona and California Railroad and Telegraph Company," of which the incorporators are, Anastacio Sandoval, Henry Connelly, H. S. Johnson, Ambrosio Armijo, Ceran St. Vrain, Joseph Beuthner, W. F. M. Arny, Jose Manuel Gallegos, and L. B. Maxwell, all of New Mexico; John N. Goodwin and Richard C. McCormick, of Arizona; John Evans, of Colorado; Gov. Carney and S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas.

It is contemplated that the company will, within the time allowed by their charter, begin work on their portion of the line which is to put us in railroad communication with the Atlantic, and ultimately with the Pacific. Within our Territory we have all the materials necessary for the construction of the road, and it is to be hoped that our capitalists will subscribe liberally for shares, in order to secure its speedy operation. When one thousand shares are subscribed for, and one per centum paid thereon, the company will proceed to elect a Board of Directors, and devise ways and means for commencing work at as early a day as possible. The price of shares is fixed at fifty dollars each, so that persons of small means may become stockholders and participants in an enterprise which will be exceedingly beneficial to the Territory. As ever since Whipple's survey, in 1853, there has been a great deal of talking and writing about the building of a railroad to the Pacific, and the great benefit it would be to New Mexico, it would be very strange if any considerable number of its citizens should be uninformed in the premises. However, there is one matter connected with this subject which should be distinctly understood: That our own citizens should subscribe liberally for stock, and not depend entirely upon those only indirectly interested, for the means of making our internal improvements. We have no doubt that citizens of Kansas, and States farther eastward, will aid us in proportion to the disposition we manifest to help ourselves; and, therefore, we urge it upon all our citizens to take stock, according to their means. This country being so immediately interested in the consummation of the work, should take the lead in subscribing for shares; and one hundred of its inhabitants could purchase one thousand shares, without perceptibly affecting their finances, as only a small sum per share of the purchase money will be required to be paid as a first instalment.

The times and places for opening subscription books for stock, have not yet been determined by the incorporators, but we presume the public will shortly be informed of them. Secretary Arny, one of the incorporators, and also a Director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, and an energetic business man, is now on his way to the States, where he will, doubtless, succeed in making satisfactory arrangements for opening subscription books in the large cities.

As to the incorporators of the Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona and California Railroad and Telegraph Company, it is not necessary for us to advert to their individual characters; but we will observe of them collectively, that the incorporators of no other company, chartered here, or elsewhere, have higher claims to the public confidence. However some, or all of them, may be the subjects of private pique, that is no reason why the objects of the organization of the company should be frustrated, and the fruition of the benefits of a railroad and telegraph, for the people, postponed indefinitely. We may differ, for instance, with Governor Connelly as to the exercise of the Veto Power, yet if his Excellency subscribes for ten, fifty, or a hundred shares, he will be a first rate man in this respect; or, if we privately consider another individual a deadhead in politics or society, we are bound to accredit him according to his liberality and services in favor of beneficial enterprises. If private grudges are used against the accomplishment of public objects, the people should be on their guard against those who use them; otherwise, we must forego all hopes of progress, adequate to the progress of our age and nation.

[Rio Abajo Press.]

One hour lost in the morning will put back the business of the day; one gained by early rising will make a month in a year.